LA-UR-22-21304

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Title: Capability Development at LANL

Author(s): Walzel, Renita Kathleen

Intended for: Recruiting at Texas Tech University

Issued: 2022-02-15









Los Alamos National Laboratory, an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer, is operated by Triad National Security, LLC for the National Nuclear Security Administration of U.S. Department of Energy under contract 89233218CNA000001. By approving this article, the publisher recognizes that the U.S. Government retains nonexclusive, royalty-free license to publish or reproduce the published form of this contribution, or to allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes. Los Alamos National Laboratory requests that the publisher dientify this article as work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy. Los Alamos National Laboratory strongly supports academic freedom and a researcher's right to publish; as an institution, however, the Laboratory does not endorse the viewpoint of a publication or guarantee its technical correctness.

Capability Development at LANL

Texas Tech University



Renita Walzel

2/15/2022

This Document has been deemed Unclassified by: Timothy L Schaefer, R&D Engineer, E-14

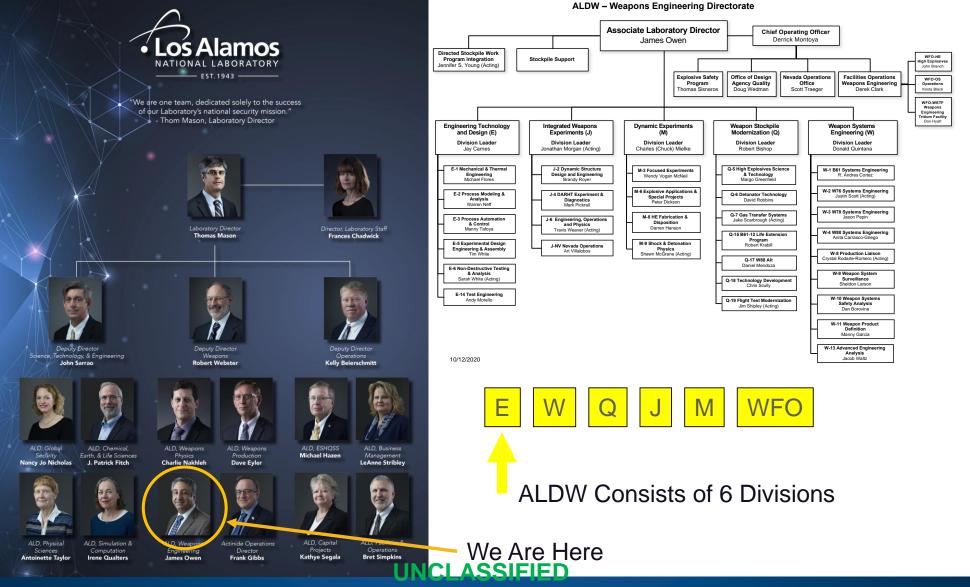
Agenda



- LANL Organizational chart
- E-14 overview
- DIC testing on Blast Tube
- Questions

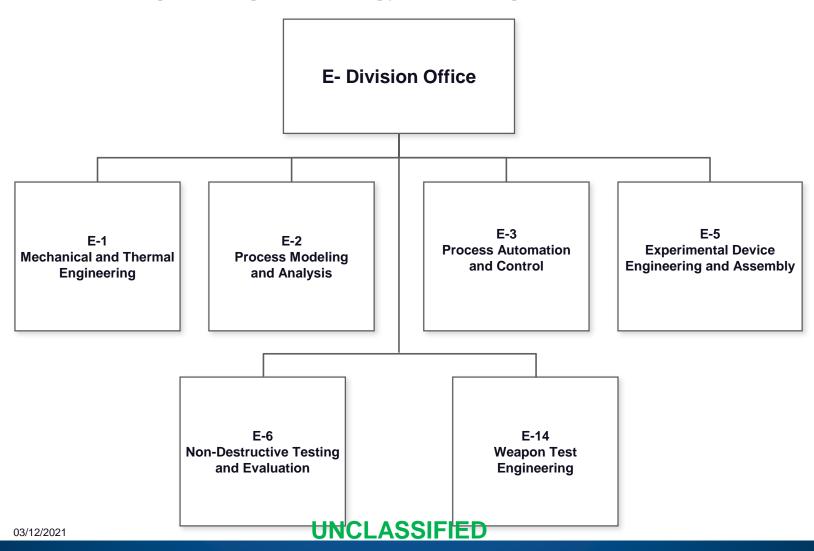


LANL Org Chart



E Org Chart

Engineering Technology and Design Division (E)







E-14 Overview



Test Engineering



The Test Engineering (E-14) group has a wide variety of testing personnel and facilities capable of fielding and/or supporting tests on everything from material samples to full weapon assemblies including HE and Rad materials.

E-14 owns and operates a wide variety of experimental equipment including thermal conditioning units, shakers, load frames, data acquisition, air bearing, centrifuge and blast tube to support

E-14 Teams & Expertise



Shock and Vibration

- Small to large Shakers
- Mechanical Shock Machine
- Modal Testing
- Combined Thermal-Mechanical Testing



Mechanical and Thermal

- Small to Large Chambers
- High Ramp Rates
- Material Compatibility
- Long Term Aging
- Multi Segment Chamber Compression
- High Speed and 360° DIC
- Combined Environment Testing



DAQ

- High Speed Reliable Data Acquisition
- Component and Assembly Instrumenting
- Explosive Testing Data
- Calibrated Sensors



Data Analysis

- Environmental Specifications
- Test Data Analysis, Archival and Storage



Flight Properties

- Centrifuge
- Products of Inertia
- Horizontal Air Bearing
- Blast Tube
- Separation Shock





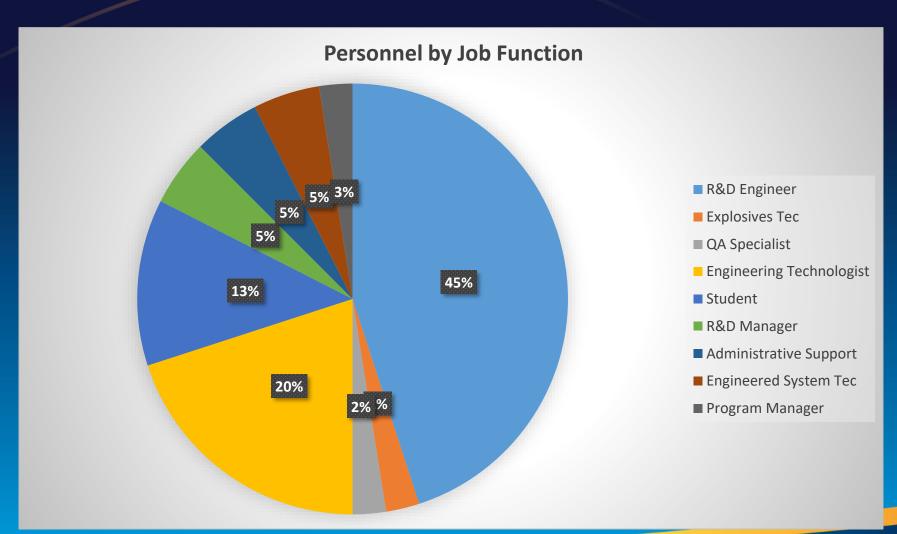
- Experimental evaluation of weapons materials, components and assemblies
 - > Thermal, shock & vibration, and mechanical testing
 - Expertise in non-intentional explosives evaluation
 - Unique data acquisition and diagnostic deployment
 - Management and assessment of complex data and data sets



UNCLASSIFIED

Group Breakdown by Job Function

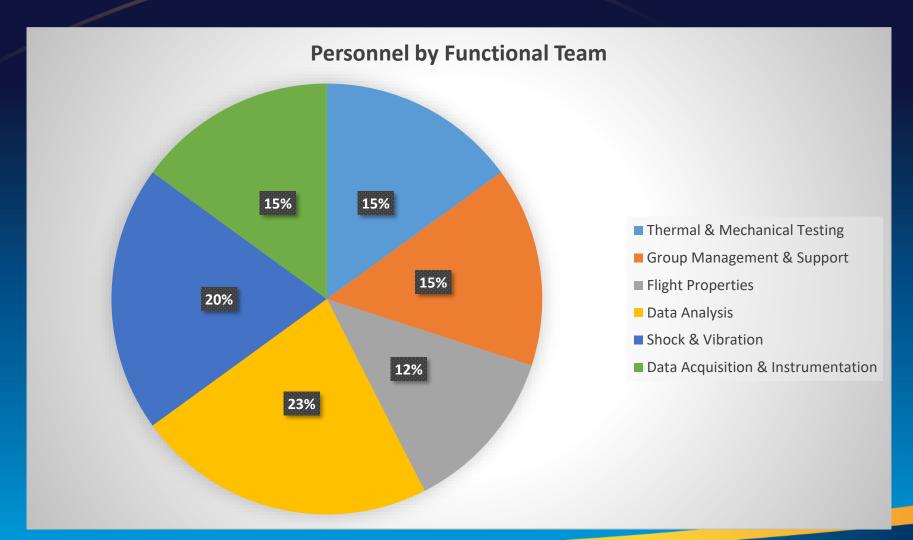






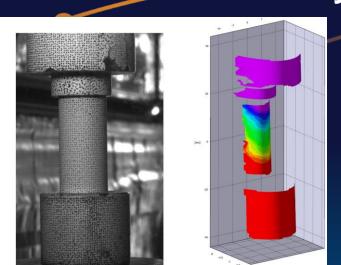
Group Breakdown by Team



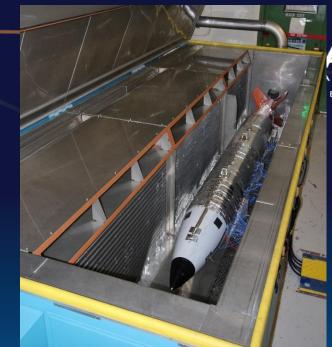




Extraordinary Visuals

















DIC testing on the Blast Tube



• Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY EST. 1943

The Blast Tube





LANL Blast Tube



- Located at Lower Slobbovia with remote bunker operation
- Utilizes existing sled track as foundation
- 8 ft diameter, 2 inch side wall
- 5 30 ft long sections for test lengths of 30', 60', 90', 120', 150'
 - 2 HSLA-100 tube sections to sustain source term detonation
- ARMAGs used for DAQ
- Pressure measured along side and at test end
- Capable of testing objects with live HE







UNCLASSIFIED

Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY EST. 1943

Explosive Configuration

Rolling Backstop

25' Gap







• Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY EST. 1943

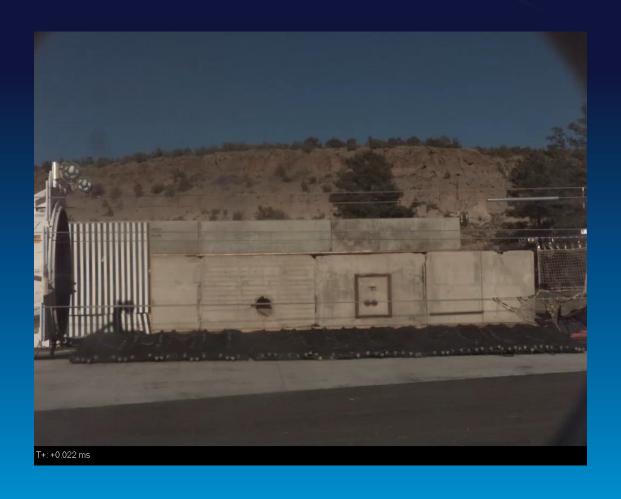
190lb shot





Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY EST. 1943

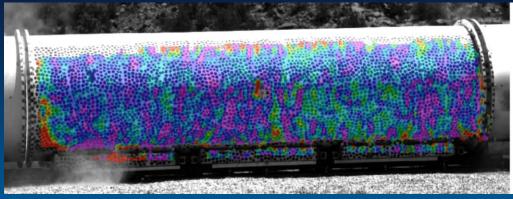
190lb shot





UNCLASSIFIED







Digital image correlation (DIC) is used to understand tube motion and stress-state during source-term event





Why DIC on the Blast Tube?

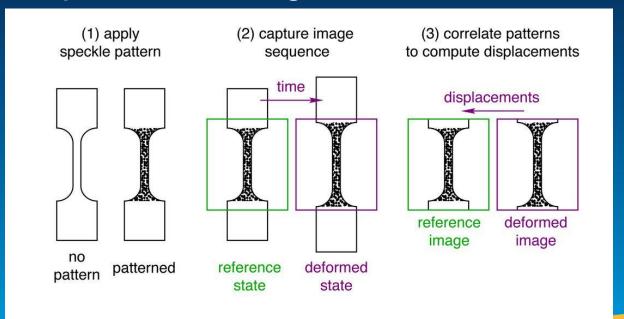
- Large area of interest
 - Able to obtain data over a large area vs. points along the blast tube
- Able to obtain data outside of normal range





What is Digital Correlation (DIC)?

 Surface displacement measurement technique used to capture the shape, motion, and/or deformation of a test object by tracking a pattern in a sequence of images



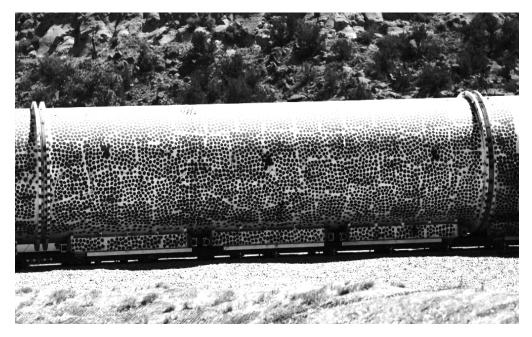


How to Perform DIC on the Blast Tube

- Pre-testing
 - Speckling
 - Calibration
 - Static and Extended Noise Floor
- Testing
- Analysis

UNCLASSIFIED Pre-testing: Speckling

- Speckling
 - Size
 - Optimal: 3-5 pixels
 - Variability
 - Random pattern

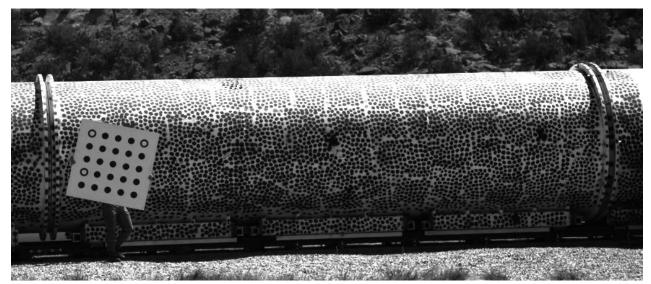


$$\frac{Field\ of\ View}{Chip\ Size} \times Speckle\ Size = Speckle\ Pattern\ Size$$

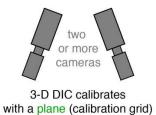
$$\frac{30\ feet}{1024\ pixels} \times 5\ pixels = \sim 0.2\ feet\ (1.875\ in)$$

Pre-testing: Calibration

- Calibration determines:
 - Intrinsic: image scale, focal length, lens distortions, etc.
 - Extrinsic: stereo-angle, distance between cameras, distance from cameras to object







Pre-testing: Noise Floor Measurements

- Static Noise Floor: analyzes several static images of the test object
 - Heat waves, vibrations, etc.
- Extended Noise Floor: analyzes translation of a similarly speckled object
 - Lens distortion



Testing

- Triggering
- Double check
 - Exposure
 - Focus

(a) define the

reference pattern

(b) choose

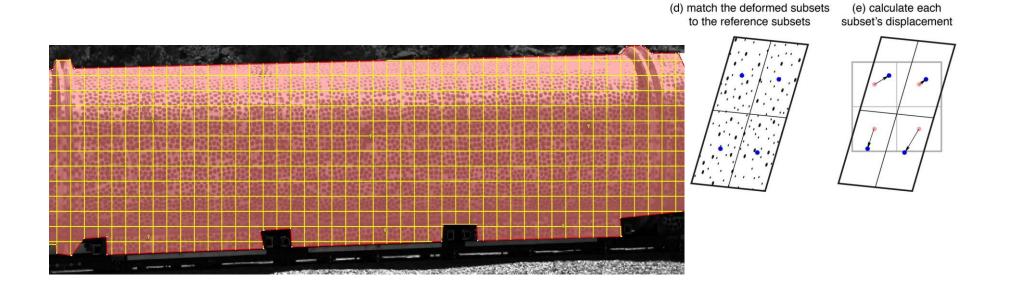
subsets

(c) given the

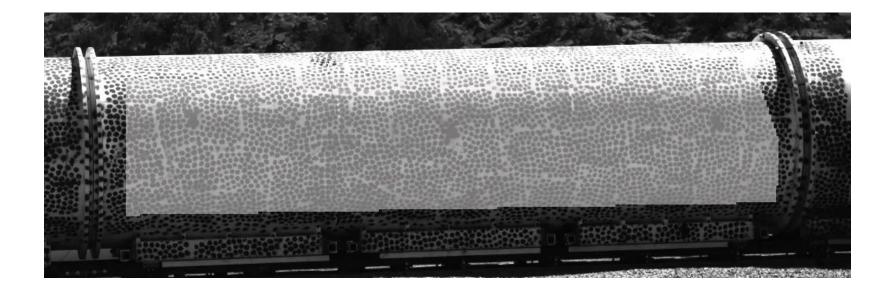
subset centers

Analysis

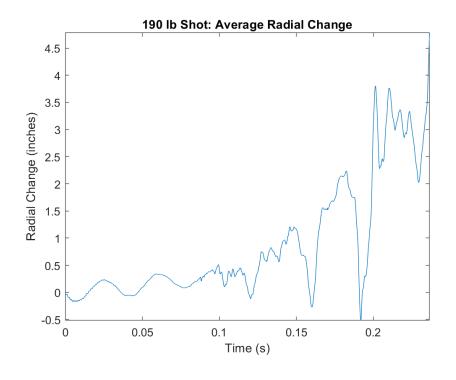
- Subset
 - 4-5 points of interest (speckles)

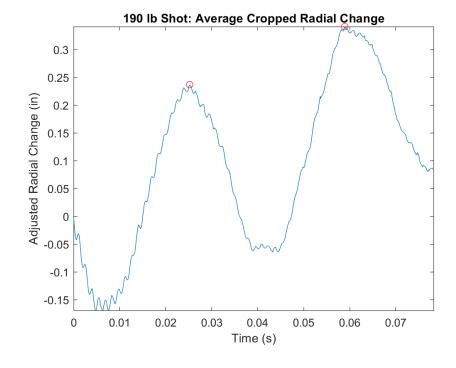


Test Results

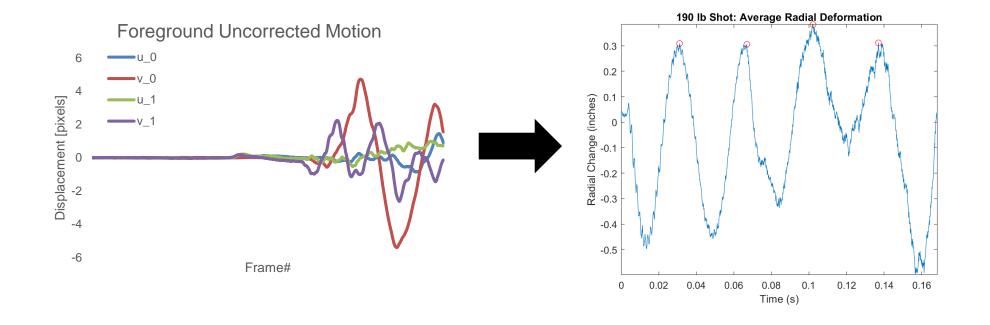


Initial Results





Updates



Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATOR N EST. 1943

Questions?

